Numb. 1437

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28. 1740.

No 1435.

A Second LETTER to the *Author of* A STATE of the Rise and Progress of our DISPUTES with SPAIN.

SIR,

YOU bestow so much Labour to prove the Passage you cite from the Declaration signed at *Seville*, *Feb.* 8. 1732. injurious to the Honour of *Great Britain*, that, before I consider your Reflections upon it, I shall recite just so much of the said Declaration as you have inserted. By this Declaration it was agreed, you say, [*p.* 18.] 'That whenever any *Spanish* Privateers shall have Leave to fit out for Sea, in order to prevent Contraband Trade, pursuant to the Laws and Ordinances of the *Indies*, *which have not been derogated from by Treaties*, they shall be obliged to give Security in the Presence of the Governor of the Place from whence they shall sail, to be answerable for any Damages they may *unjustly* occasion; and, in Default of sufficient Security, the *Governors* themselves shall be answerable for what may happen.' And his *Britannick Majesty* promises to 'forbid and effectually to prevent his Ships of War from convoying or protecting, under any Pretence whatsoever, those carrying on an *unlawful* Trade on the Coasts of his *Catholick Majesty*.'

From hence, you say, 'it is obvious that the Stipulations here, general and weak as they are, concern only the Behaviour of the *Spaniards* in the Execution of their Pretension. It is therefore evident that here the Pretension of the *Spaniards* is once more *admitted*.' What Pretension of the *Spaniards* you mean I know not; the Citations you have made, evidencing only a *mutual* Agreement between the two Sovereigns to prevent *unlawful* Proceedings on either Side: So that all here *admitted*, is evidently no more than what by the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns had been *admitted long before*: And when the Governors appointed by his *Catholick* Majesty have themselves made accountable, where the Security they took should prove insufficient, what could we farther demand, unless it were to be Judges of their Proceedings, as well as in our *own*; which, unreasonable as it is, is the only Thing you can aim at by complaining of the *Weakness* of these Stipulations: Other Security than the Sacred Obligation of Publick Treaties is not given to any Nation: *This* Security was confirm'd to us, and no Laws nor Ordinances of the *Indies*, however ignorant we were of them, had any Force but such only as had *not been derogated from by the Treaties*. Which shews, notwithstanding your extraordinary Warmth on this Occasion, [*p.* 19.] our agreeing to that Part of the Declaration betray'd neither *Ignorance* nor *Meanness*, but a vigorous Support of every Privilege we were entitled to by the Treaties. Wherefore, 'tis plain, these Stipulations obligatory on the Subjects of *Britain*, were neither *unknown to us*, *changeable at the Will of the Spaniards*, nor *merely Arbitrary*; and *against the Laws of Nations* and the *Dictates of Common Sense*, they cannot be, while the Treaties are consistent with both.

Your Insinuation [*p.* 20.] that we are not exempted from their *Domestick Regulations* by *Particular Stipulations*, is evidently absurd; as the Citation you ground it upon declares only such should be observed as 'have not been derogated from by the Treaties;' and to be ignorant of *those*, would be not to *know* our own Rights, and consequently to resign all Ground for Complaint of their being *invaded*.

The Declamation you make [*p.* 20.] to prove all Ships commissioned by the Governors of the *Spanish* Provinces, *worse than Pyrates*, would, more probably, pass upon the Unwary, if some Shadow of Reason supported your Complaint: 'Tis *probable*, perhaps it is *certain*, that several Oppressions have been screen'd under Commissions held, or pretended to be held, from *Spanish* Governors: Yet the *Nature* of such Commissions can never be compared with the *unbounded Fulness* and Barbarities of Men who are employ'd to transact no particular Commerce, and accountable only to *themselves* for the *Injustice* they commit. In the one Case Men may stretch their Commission beyond its Design; in the other *All* they do must be Injustice, as they have no Authority to do any Thing.

Your ghastly Picture [*p.* 21.] of the Sufferings of our Fellow-Subjects is as *horrid* as you intend it: But what could move you to compare them to *Forty Years Massacre* of the *Native Indians* by the *Cruel Spaniards*, who coveted the Country they inhabited! The Misfortunes of both are to be lamented, but they can never appear in parallel Lights. A Country flowing with the Blood of its Natives, its Nobles, Princes and Sovereigns, bears but a faint Resemblance of a few Men unjustly seized on Pretence of carrying on a Trade prohibited by Treaties! Such terrible Descriptions are evidently calculated to move the Passions of the People; but if they have that Effect it must be more owing to a Want of Thought, than the real Force of such aggravated Description.

As a Proof the 'Treaties made by our Ministers 'were designed only to amuse the Nation,' [*p.* 23.] you assert, with an Air of Triumph, that in *November* following the above Declaration, Mr. *Keene* applied 'to the *Spanish* Ministers for some Regulations to 'prevent the unjust Captures of our Ships for the 'future.'—— An Instance that proves the Ministry not only *in earnest*, but *in earnest*, in gaining the Regulations necessary for the Good of our Subjects, to have the Non-performance of the Articles agreed upon openly remonstrated against in the Space of *Nine Months* after their Conclusion, and the Diligence with which this Point was pursued, appears yet more evidently from the Instructions sent Mr. *Keene* the *January* following, which you labour to misrepresent, [*p.* 24.] as the Effect of *Ignorance* and *Negligence*; tho' you observe, that the Ministry, in the 'Cedula for Restitution of the Ship *Westhall*, finding it said that *she was not taken in any suspected* 'Course of Navigation,' desired to have *that* explained, 'because it carries an Implication that may prove 'of dangerous Consequence to the *British* Trade in 'America.' The Alarm this Expression in the *Spanish* Cedula gave the Ministry, arose from the most rational and tender Concern for our Trading Subjects; and being the first Time *Spain* spoke out on this important Occasion, (whatever her Conduct might intimate) it was absolutely necessary to declare against it: Tho' to have *openly offered to confute* a Claim that had *never been publickly made*, would have been equally inconsistent with Good Policy and Common Sense.

I wish you had kept a stricter Eye to Verity, [*p.* 26, 27.] when you assert, very *elegantly*, that we had neither the 'Sense nor Courage peremptorily to deny 'the *Spaniards* having a Right to attack the Ships of 'Britain, or interrupt our Navigation at Sea;' it being notorious to all *Europe* that not only by *Letters*, *Memorials*, &c. but even by *Fleets*, we remonstrated against it; and had not the Sentiments of the Ministry so far agreed with those you quote from the Governor of *Carthagena* [*p.* 28.] as to think *Seizures at Sea unjust*, so many Ships of War would not have been employ'd to *prevent* them.

You urge [*p.* 30.] that tho' the King of *Spain* has a Power to prevent, by whatever Means he pleases, his *own* Subjects from *tempting* other Nations to an illicit Trade, yet he has has no Right to punish the *Tempted*: —— An Argument you would scarce approve on any other Occasion; since, to mention only one, you would not, I believe, insist, that *French* Ships, as being the *Tempted*, should, with Impunity, be permitted to carry *Wool* from our Coasts: For if *your* Method of Reasoning should be admitted, it would be an easy Matter to have the whole Management of that ruinous Practice put into the Hands of the *Tempted*; which would be a poor Recompence to our Natives for the Loss they must thereby sustain.

Unless I would descend, with you, into groundless Declamation, no Reply can be made to your injurious Treatment of the Ministry, and your malign Conjectures of the Causes of their Conduct, [*p.* 31, 32, 33.] where you repeat all you have said against them in the foregoing Pages, to swell their supposed Iniquities. And your tedious Perversion of Measures evidently conducive to the Publick Interest, is most pathetically sum'd up, by alledging, [*p.* 33.] that 'our 'Ministers gave up the Cause of their Country *often*, 'they asserted it NEVER;'—— which single Assertion gives a sufficient Idea of your *Impartiality* and *Candor*.'

You have committed an unlucky Blunder [*p.* 34.] in affirming, that our desiring his *Catholick* Majesty 'not to suffer Ships *acting by his* OWN *Commission* to 'seize, plunder and detain *British* Ships,' was 'not 'less ridiculous than if we should demand of the 'Court of *France* to hinder the SMUGGLERS from 'infesting our Coasts:' For, I presume, you will not assert that such *Smugglers* act under the King of *France*'s OWN *Commission*.

After once more representing the State of the Nation to be deplorable, you proceed [*p.* 35.] to mention the Addresses of both Houses to his Majesty in 1738, and the Declaration of M. *de la Quadra*, on the Part of *Spain*, to restrain the Navigation of *British* Ships in the *American* Seas to what he stylʼd a *due Course*; which you very unjustly call 'the Child of 'our compliant Ministers,' since it was nothing but the Opposition they made to it, that kept it so long from appearing; as you, in some measure own, by confessing, [*p.* 36.] it was so terrible as to *frighten them* as soon as they *saw* it.

At this Crisis you vehemently inveigh against *any Thought* of Peace by Help of Negociation, and attribute to *one honourable Person*, by the Title of *first Minister*, [*p.* 37.] not only every *Attempt for Peace*, but even the *sending of Fleets*, and *Negatives in Parliament*. What Compliment you hereby pay the *Crown* and *whole Legislature*, will appear to all acquainted with the Nature of our Constitution. These I must own, to use your own Phrase, are 'ugly Symptoms' of your Intention; which is yet more discover'd in your *mean Repetition* of all said on that Occasion, to divide the *People* from the *Administration*, and every malicious Conjecture published against the late Convention; your describing the Expectations of the People in the strongest Light, and labouring to depreciate that Treaty, even by abusing the Gentlemen entrusted with the Execution of it, [*p.* 40]—— the Consideration of which I must defer to another Opportunity; having already shewn, from a Likeness in your Writing, the Reason of Mr. D'*Anvers*'s puffing you with such Earnestness.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant, &c.

Constantinople, Dec. 1. N S.

MWisniakow the Russian Minister was no sooner arriv'd than he began to treat with our Ministers, but the very first Proposals he made to them were rejected on the Spot, and 'tis impossible to foresee whether those will be better receiv'd that he is to make at the next Conference. The Court of Russia seems to be of Opinion, that the Ottoman Porte was under a Necessity of making Peace upon any Terms, that they might be in a Condition to make Head against Kouli Kan, of whom such Reports are given out here as it would not be safe to affirm the Truth of. However the Divan, far from discovering any Uneasiness with regard to this Conqueror's Projects, give it out publickly that the Porte is able to make Head both against the Persians and the Muscovite. But 'tis State Policy that dictates such Language to them, for 'tis after all very certain, that they wish from their Hearts for a Peace, and indeed ought to wish for it, a new Rupture with the Persians being look'd upon as the greatest Disaster that can happen to this Empire. 'Tis still belief'd, that the Gr. Vizier will not keep his Ground long, not only because he is ill belov'd by the Populace, but also because the worst Enemy he has enjoys the greatest Favour and Confidence of the Gr. Signior. Various are the Reports spread by the Enemies of the Grand Vizier, particularly, that he did not improve the Advantages he had at the Battle of Crotska, and prevented the Turks from pursuing that Victory in order to complete the Ruin of the Emperor's Army: These and other Reports exasperate the People more and more against him, and he would have been actually depos'd by this time if the two Parties that are in the Seraglio could agree in the Choice of his Successor.

P. S. We are just now assur'd, that Kouli Kan is marching at the Head of a considerable Army toward Meka, and has taken the Castle of Nagou by Surprise.

Brigands,

Belgrade, Jan. 2. The Citadel is now demoliſhing with all Expedition. The 30th ult. being the Eve of the Turks Eaſter, they fir'd the Guns all Night long. Next Morning our Officers went at Day-break to ſee their Ceremonies, which were really very pompous and ſplendid. The Baſha treated the Imperial Generals and other Officers that Day with Tobacco, Coffee and Sherbet; after which there was a Diſcharge of 150 Guns, and at Night there was a fine Fire-work.

Hague, Jan. 10 N.S. This Morning the States of Holland having reſum'd in their Aſſembly the Deliberations upon the two Petitions of the Council of State for an Augmentation of the Forces of the Republick both by Sea and Land, have come to a Reſolution to authorize their Deputies to the States General to ſignify the entire Conſent of this Province thereto.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, Jan 25. Since my laſt came to Spithead from the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Defiance, Capt Trevor; and the Bedford India-man, Capt W. Wells, for St. Helena and Bencolen. Came into the Harbour the Two Friends, Robert Sparks, and the William and Mary, Beale, both from Guernſey.

Laſt Night march'd into this Town 100 Marines. The Froſt ſtill continues very hard. Wind N.N.W.

Deal, Jan 26. Wind N. W. Remain the Chatham Man of War, and the Charming Betty, Egleſton, for New England.

LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived the Mail due from France, but it brought nothing more material than the Account of the Ceremonies paid to the Corpſe of the deceaſed Duke of Bourbon, which, after being ſprinkled with Holy Water by the Mendicant and other Orders of Friars, is to be carry'd to Enghien for Interment; and that the Deceaſed is ſucceeded in his Poſt of Steward and Superintendant of the King's Houſhold by the young Prince of Conde.

Letters from Paris mention the Death of General Douglas, one of the Generals of the late K. James II and that of one Peter Joye, who liv'd to be near 107 Years of Age, and dy'd at Villiers near Verſailles.

Yeſterday Seʼnnight Samuel Whetcombe, Eſq; formerly High Sheriff of the County of Dorſet, drop'd down dead at Sherborn on his Return home from Divine Service. He was 75 Years of Age, and a Gentleman remarkable for his Temperance, robuſt Conſtitution, Frugality and Riches.

The Church-wardens and other principal Inhabitants of St. Olave Hart-ſtreet went about their Pariſh laſt Week and made a conſiderable Collection for the Relief of the Poor, the Gentry there contributing liberally; the Commiſſioners of the Navy gave 10 Guineas, the Directors of the Eaſt India Company the like Sum, and two Sums of 10 Guineas each were ſent by unknown Hands to the Rev. Mr. Arrowſmith their Rector. Part of this was diſtributed on Saturday laſt by the Gentlemen themſelves in Bread, Meat and Money among the neceſſitous Perſons reſiding among them who receiv'd no Alms from this or any other Pariſh.

On Saturday laſt the Judges met, and choſe their reſpective Circuits for the Lent Aſſizes; viz.

Northern Circuit. Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, Mr. Baron Carter.

Home Circuit. Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, Mr. Juſtice Forteſcue Aland.

Norfolk Circuit. Lord Chief Baron Cummings, Mr Juſtice Page.

Midland Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Denton, Mr. Baron Parker.

Weſtern Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Probyn, Mr. Juſtice Chapple.

Oxford Circuit. Mr Juſtice Forteſcue, Mr. Baron Wright.

On Saturday Night laſt, Mr. Webb, his Wife, and Child, who lately died at the George in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, of the Small Pox, were all interr'd in one Grave in St. Margaret's Churchyard.

George Lydell, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Berwick, has order'd 100 Chaldrons of Coals to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor of St. Paul's Covent-Garden.

Laſt Saturday died at her Houſe in Dover-ſtreet, in the 93d Year of her Age, the Right Hon. Dorothy, Counteſs Dowager of Weſtmoreland.

The ſame Day died, at his Lodgings in Covent-Garden, Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. Member of Parliament for Boraſton in the County of Devon.

Yeſterday died at her Houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, the Lady Anne Montagu, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

Laſt Week a Noble Peer near Whitehall, that he might more properly exert his Charity, put on a plain Habit, and went in Perſon to ſeveral poor Houſe-keepers, among whom he diſtributed 200 l according to their ſeveral Exigencies.

Laſt Friday General Keith was introduced by his Excellency Prince Caerbatoff, to his Majeſty, in his Military Habit, as a Ruſſian General in Chief, and was graciouſly received.

The Collection in the Pariſh of St. Clement Danes amounted to 294 l. 15 s. 6 d. beſides his Majeſty's 100 l.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in Hatton-Garden, Henry Dry, Eſq; an eminent Barriſter at Law.

Yeſterday Morning a Poor Woman was found dead in Drury-Lane, ſuppoſed to have died for Want.

BANKRUPT.

John Walker the Elder, of Colcheſter in the County of Eſſex, Carpenter.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 10 41	Evening 11 12

Bank Stock 138 3-4ths to 139. India 154. South Sea 96 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto 109 1-half 5 8ths. Three per Cent 98 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 88 1 half. Royal Aſſurance 86 1-4th. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. Atrican 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 18 s. Prem. South Sea ditto—— Bank Circulation 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 110 1 8th.

This Day is publiſhed,

THE Art of Diſſecting the Human Body, in a Plain, Eaſy, and Compendious Method: With the ſeveral Inſtruments Neceſſary Curiouſly engraved. Wherein all the different Parts of the Human Body are deſcribed, but particularly the Muſcles, in a full and accurate Manner, and their Uſes clearly explained. Tranſlated from the Latin of Lyſerus.

By *G. THOMSON*, M. D.

Printed for Joſeph Davidſon, at the Angel in the Poultry.

N.B. Dr. Boerhaave, in his Method of ſtudying Phyſick, gives this Character of the above Book: 'M. Lyſerus travell'd 'almoſt over all Europe, and was eſteem'd the greateſt Maſter 'of Diſſecting Bodies where-ever he went: I would therefore 'adviſe every Student to read his Book on that Subject, in 'which he teaches how to prepare and preſerve the different 'Parts of the Human Body, and to diſſect ſo exactly, that in 'the Operations one Muſcle may not hinder the Diſſection 'of another.'

This Day is publiſh'd,

[Price bound 3 s.]

A Diſſertation upon the *Uncertainty of the Roman Hiſtory* during the firſt Five hundred Years. *In Two Parts.*

Part I. A Critical Inquiry concerning the Original Records, Memorials, Treaties, and other Monuments from whence proper Materials could be drawn for compiling the Hiſtory of the Firſt Ages of *Rome*, and of the Hiſtorians who compiled the ſame.

Part II. An Examination of ſome of the principal Events that are ſaid to have happen'd during that Period; wherein the Inconſiſtency of the Hiſtorians with one another, and with the few original Pieces that were ſaved, when *Rome* was burnt by the *Gauls*, is prov'd.

Tranſlated from the French.

Printed for T. Waller in the Temple Cloiſters, and at his ſhop in Weſtminſter Hall.

This Day is publiſhed,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: Interſperſed with Various Conjectures, Digreſſions, and Diſquiſitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticiſms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully conſidered.

By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour.

And he ſhall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Seaſon. His Leaf alſo ſhall not wither. PSALM I.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter-row; and ſold by W. Innys and R. Manby; C. Rivington; T. Longman; S. Birt; J. and P. Knapton; T. Aſtley S. Auſtin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, near St. Paul's: T. Woodward and C. Bathurſt, in Fleet-ſtreet: J. Hodges, on London-bridge: R. Dodſley, in Pall-Mall: H. Chapelle, in Groſvenor-ſtreet: R. Hett and J. Davidſon, in the Poultry: and J. Leake, at Bath.

Where may be had,

REFLECTIONS upon POLYGAMY, and the Encouragement given to that Practice in the Scriptures of the Old Teſtament. The Second Edition, with a Preface; in which the main Objection againſt the Work is obviated, and the Author's Views in publiſhing it at this Time accounted for.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, before the Right Hon. Sir JOHN SALTER, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, Mr. Juſtice *Chapple*, Mr. Recorder, Serjeant *Urlin*, Deputy-Recorder, &c. on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of January.

N. B. *The Whole Trials having been taken in Short-Hand and publiſhed for ſome Time in ſuch a Manner as to be of Uſe as well as Entertainment, ſeveral Gentlemen of the Law (being willing to preſerve Both) have deſired to have them on a better Paper; to oblige whom there are now printed a ſmall Number of this and the former Seſſions, in the ſame Manner they were done the laſt Year.*

Juſt publiſh'd,

(In TWO VOLUMES in Octavo)

[Price bound 10 s.]

(*In which is contain'd a curious Account of the Claims Pretenſions of the different Princes intereſted in the Succeſſion of* Juliers and Berg, *now ſo likely to involve Germany in a bloody War.*)

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With Memoirs of the Family and Eſtates of the Prince of *Orange*, the Houſe of *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. ally'd by Marriage to the Royal Houſe of *England*.

Alſo giving an Account of the ſuperior Nobility of the Empire, the Imperial and Free Cities, &c. With the Natural Hiſtory of Germany; and its Political and Moral State compar'd with that of other Nations.

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The moſt excruciating Rheumatiſm, and all Rheumatick Pains, fix'd or wandering, in the Limbs or other Parts, infallibly, and inſtantly tur'd without Purging or the leaſt Trouble or Diſorder,

BY incomparable Chymical Drops which at once entirely free the Patient from that odious Diſtemper; for they immediately reſtore a due and equal Circulation to the Fluids in the minuteſt Canals, by effectually attenuating and ſubduing the pernicious Lentor, or obſtructing viſcid Humour which occaſions all the Torture, inſomuch that all Manner of Pain, though ever ſo violent, inſtantly vaniſhes, to the Admiration of all who have taken them, who could not believe it in the Power of Medicine to give ſo ſudden, and ſeemingly miraculous Eaſe, till happily convinced by their own Experience.

Hundreds who had been miſerably afflicted with the Rheumatiſm many Years, and try'd moſt other Remedies in vain, have been inſtantly cured by theſe moſt excellent Drops, which were never once known to fail. They are agreeable to take, and for Safety might be given to an Infant; and are to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-houſe againſt the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-ſtreet behind the Royal-Exchange, at 3 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

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WHich in a few Days infallibly cure HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and VAPOURS in WOMEN, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as removing the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Various of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities, flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, Belchings, Cholick, Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, and ill Fumes which offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Shakings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specifick in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly queſt, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bring the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, recti-fying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of conſequence, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength in the Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly convince.

Whoever takes them for 5 Days only, will be ſenſible that are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*.